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cetage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN. tesued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening, before Co'clock.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication and stomp for that purpose.

Mr. Cleveland's Letter.

Those who look to Mr. CLEVELAND's letter of acceptance for any reversal or modification of the issue of this canvass as already defined by the logic of events, will be disappointed. The candidate of the Chicago Convention devotes more words to the tariff than to the Force bill, in the ratio of six to one, but what he has to say about the Force bill means at least six hundred times as much as what he says about the tariff.

The reason for this is obvious. Being compelled by custom and by the profuse example of Gen. BENJAMIN HARRISON to write a letter that is otherwise unnecessary, he has labored hardest over the chapters devoted to the subjects that are obscurest in the light of the present situation. There is difference of opinion, for instance, among Democrats concerning the tariff. There was a marked division in the Convention that nominated Mr. CLEVELAND, and there is just as marked a division in the rank and file of the party which intends to go to the polls on Nov. 8 and vote for Mr. CLEVELAND as means toward the overthrow of Republican rule. If there were absolute unity on this particular question, and if this particular question were the great issue to be decided by the election near at hand, a dozen lines, or, at the most, a dozen clear and ringing sentences, would have been enough. But there are forty or more different views of the meaning of tariff reform. all entertained by Democrats; and since Mr. CLEVELAND felt himself bound by the obligations of his representative post to address himself to every one of the forty or more tariff schools within the great and glorious and united Democracy, it is not surprising that his pen ran along from phrase to phrase until his tariff aggregate filled space out of proportion to the importance of the subject in a campaign for the defence of the vital and fundamental principles of the Democratic party. Thus it is always. Theologians have

devoted ten times as much literature to minor points in controversy as to the simple and essential truths which all good Christians hold in common. It is not the universally recognized principles of right and equity that fill the books of the great writers on jurisprudence. We congratulate Mr. CLEVELAND upon the skill with which he has completed a task which he really need not have undertaken. Tariff reformers of all shades of opinion will learn from his letter that the Democracy is still for tariff reform. The haters of protection will ascertain that protection for the benefit of selfish greed is unfair and opposed to the spirit of American institutions. The advocates of free raw materials will find pleasure in the discovery that Mr. CLEVELAND believes in freer raw materials. Those Democrats who hold that in the adjustment of customs duties regard should be paid to the welfare of American industry get re newed assurances that it is not Mr CLEVELAND'S purpose to precipitate free trade; that free trade, indeed, is an impossibility. The tariff part of Mr. CLEVEDAND'S letter is full of carefully considered maxims. and as a round whole it is as impermeable s elastic as caoutchouc

But when the candidate of the Democracy treats of the issue which has inspired and solidified the party in every State of the Union, which is holding the South in line and which has brought to the front the loyal leaders of the Empire State's magnificent organization, he appeals directly to the heart of every Democrat who reads his letter. He requires words with which to register profound appreciation of the danger that threatens the American people. The Force bill plot, with its scheme of Federal interference with the suffrage of the States seems to him to be exactly what it is in fact; namely, a bold attempt to reverse the fundamental relations between the people and their Government, a conspiracy to secure the ascendancy of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free exsion of the popular will.

To resist such a scheme, says the Hon GROVER CLEVELAND, is an impulse of Democracy. It is even more than that. To defeat such a scheme is the main purpose of Democracy. Here Mr. CLEVELAND is composing no dissertation; he is sounding a bugle call to duty and to victory.

Senator Hill on the Force Bill.

The immediate and ultimate effects of the enactment of a Force bill have not been more exactly described than by Senator HILL in his Buffalo speech:

"The more recital of them is sufficient to make them zacrable. Under their enforcement there would be inger of riot at every poll. The inquisitorial and arbi ary powers conferred upon the supervisors of election ould not be telerated at times of political excitement, he country would practically be paying for a house Schouse canvass in every election district for the in Cormation and advantage of the Republican party. Th red right of representation would depend upon the ategrity of a few partisan officers. The conflict be tween State and Federal authority would be radical and violent. Respect for law would be broken down long the ignorant. Free expression of the popula will would be gagged by a horde of unscrupulous parti-sens. Race prejudice would be engendered at the South; flerce party feeling, if not open rebellion, everyternment by the people would be a shau I would be government by an oligarchy of office

"This is the kind of a law which an autocratic party, greedily reaching out for political spoils, is advocating.
Federalism never before assumed so extreme an attitude. Political power was never more basely prostitude to partian interests than when this bill passed a
Republican House of Representatives. Republican government was vociferously attacked.

"A succession of acts like the Davezpour bill would bring about a reconstruction of our Government, in which the sovereign States would become helpless agents, and the national Government a strong, cer Stallzed power, protected by no fine system of balances which have been the pride of our country and the se-curity of our liberties, but controlled by the whims of majorities, and subjected to the dangerous influence which surround the exercise of unrestricted au-

This is what the Porce bill means. It is a measure for the subversion of the rights of States, the creation of a Federal self-pernetuating oligarchy, a swollen, monstrous central power, with an organized army of inquisiors and bullies, and the almost total

destruction of the freedom of elections. In raising a voice so powerful and per-

The state of the s

in 1890, and so threatening to the country until the lessons of disaster shall have had a chastening effect upon the Republicans. Senator Hill has done a service greater than any other which it has been his fortune to render to the Democratic party and the welfare of democratic-republican selfgovernment. No Force bill! No Negro

Pass the Tin Plate!

The zeal of the two enemies of the Democracy, the Republicans and the Mugwumps, in regard to the stale but frequent question of American tin plate is not without its joy to students of American humor. Serious and non-humoristical persons, however, would make unbecoming inquiries like these: "What in thunder has tin plate to do with the issues of the campaign? Who except the great fool brigade is howling for tin plate or against it?"

Undoubtedly some Mugwumps are interested in the tin-plate talk. So was DELIA BACON and so is IGNISPATUUS DONNELLY interested in showing that Francis Bacov is the name which ought to gleam like an electric glowworm on the rail around a Chicago bar.

To students of ancient American political history, the tin-plate question or answer is as vital and contemporary a question or answer as the glorious question suggested by Major Jones or his synonyme who poses as CAVENDISH, the rigorist of the rigorous Mrs. BATTLE's game of whist: 'If your aunt had been a man, would she have been your uncle?"

The much-vexed discussion or combat about tin plate has as much to do, in fact, with the living issues of the canvass as the unsettled and apparently insoluble inquiry as to the assailant of the Hon. WILLIAM Patterson of immortal memory.

Still, as encouragers of American indus try, we are not willing to have the tin plate pulled off from the door. Yet pulled off it must be. There is another and a happier use for it. In the old-fashioned New England towns the coffin plate of an esteemed ancestor is regarded as the most beautiful and gorgeous of articles of art and vertu. We suggest to our esteemed contemporaries of the Republican party a becoming use for the tin plate, which they pretend to regard with such deep religions awe. Why not encourage tin coffin plate industry Why not substitute the tin plate for the brass plate as a thing of beauty and a joy forever? and begin with this inscription:

Bacrel to the Memory of the REPUBLICAN PARTY, which died of the FORCE BILL. November, 1892.

A Republican coffin plate of tin will be worth more in twenty years than a low boy or a Pilgrim pitcher.

Gladstone's Vindication of Home Rule It was not to be expected that a British Prime Minister would communicate at this time to the American public the details of the home rule programme which it will be his duty some months hence to lay before the Parliament at Westminster. Nevertheless, although the article which Mr. GLAD STONE has written for the October number of the North American Review is estensibly only a reply to a paper previously contributed by the Duke of ARGYLL to the same periodical, it throws light on the aims and limitations of the forthcoming

measure for the self-government of Ireland Amid much railing at the Irish character and much gloomy forecast of the ill-use which Irishmen would make of the power to manage their own local affairs, the Duke of ARGYLL made one definite assertion, which it was worth Mr. GLADSTONE'S while to examine with a view of ascertaining how far it is grounded upon facts. The Duke said that the leader of the Liberals had represented the bill of 1886 as only giving back to Ireland a limited share of what she had once enjoyed, whereas she "never had had a Parliament with one-tenth of the enormous power given by that scheme." All property and all liberty were, the Duke averred, left absolutely by the bill of 1886 at the mercy of the Irish Parliament. "So monstrous a proposition," the Duke declared, "had never been made before by any statesman."

Mr. GLADSTONE proves in the North American that his description of the bill was perfectly accurate. The Irish Parliament of 1782 -what is known as GRATTAN'S Parliament-was in itself sovereign and independent, in the very same sense as then was the Parliament of Great Britain. On the other hand, the Irish Parliament proposed by Mr. GLADSTONE in 1886 was expilcitly accepted on behalf of Irish Nationalism by Mr. Parnell as "a subordinate Parliament." But the Liberal chief does not seek shelter under phrases: e proceeds to refute in detail the Duke's charge that the sovereign Parliament of 1782 had not one-tenth part of the power of the subordinate Parliament of 1886. As a matter of fact, the Dublin Parliament of 1782 had power to act upon peace and war, upon the army, the navy, and defence in general, upon commerce and every description of taxation, and this power was all of it exclusive power. On the other hand, the bill of 1886 kept in im-

perial hands, among other things, the whole

of these great jurisdictions. The Duke of ARGYLL would answer: "Yes. but the Irish Parliament of 1782 was a Protestant assembly; and again, at that time the Irish executive was not responsible to the Dublin legislature." These objections are consecutively considered by Mr. GLAD-STONE. We are reminded that the Protestant Parliament established in 1782 admitted Roman Catholics to the franchise in 1793, and was ready to make them eligible to the Dublin House of Commons in 1795, when the deplocable recall of Lord FITZWILLIAM arrested the national movement and rekindled faction. Moreover, at that time the Protestants of the north declared, with much more appearance of unanimity than has recently been exhibited on the Unionist side, that the recent changes had both removed all ground of differences with England, and had "united the once distracted Irish people into one indissoluble mass." This declaration was subscribed by forty-five corps of Protestant volunteers, and shows that Ulster men were not at that time afraid of a Dublin Parliament in which their Catholic fellow subjects should have a representation proportionate to their numbers. What,

then, should they fear now? More specious at first sight seems the Duke's second objection that the system of 1782 did not make the Irish executive responsible to the Dublin legislature, where as the system proposed in 1886 did this practically, if not in so many words. But Mr. GLADSTONE points out that in 1782 responsible government, that is to say an executive directly dependent on the majority of the popular chamber, did not yet for mally exist, even in England. WILLIAM Pitt, when repudiated by the House of Commons in 1783, did not resign, neither did he at once dissolve, but abode his time, and the majority of the House was unmissuccive against an evil so narrowly escaped | takably on the side of his opponents during ; a letter from Jerusalem that about 600 resi-

the interval. The present Prime Minister goes on to say that within his own personal recollection-which covers the first concession of local legislatures to the Canadian and Australian colonies. there was a time when within the whole British empire there existed no instance of responsible government except that exhibited at Westminster. But he invites us to note that in almost every instance, where local antonomy has been granted, responsible government has followed, and it is a fair inference that, but for the passage of the Act of Union, responsible government would in Ireland have followed the concession of legislative autonomy in 1782. distinction, therefore, drawn by the Duke of ARGYLL between GRATTAN'S Parliament and that proposed for Ireland in 1886 is

more nominal than real. It seems permissible to inter, from the points of contrast indicated by Mr. GLAD-STONE between the Irish Parliament of 1782 and that advocated in 1886, what he means to propose in 1893. The Irish executive will be responsible to the Dublin legislature-that is indisputable. The Irish Parliament will not have power to act upon peace and war, upon the army, the navy. and defence in general, or upon the regulation of commerce. Some power over taxation it must possess, otherwise how can it meet its appropriations? Nothing is said about the judiciary and the constabulary, and consequently we may assume that these will be committed to the Irish Government. Mr. GLADSTONE is careful to recall that Mr. PARNULL bluself suggested that the British Parliament should retain in its own hands exclusively for a certain time the power of legislating on the critical question of land, and that all the Nationalists in 1886 readily concurred in proposal which debarred the local Parlianent of Ireland from constructing a Church establishment. We are probably justified in deducing from these reminiscences that Mr. GLADSTONE contemplates at least discussing with his McCarthylte supporters the expediency of allaying the apprehensions of Irish landowners and Ulster Protestants by introducing similar limitations of power in the new bill creating a Dublin Parliament.

Palestine-The Jews.

We really cannot see why these unhappy and unfortunate Jews who have been flying from Russia to this country, who are now excluded from our ports by the bars raised against immigration, who cannot find a country of Europe that will let them live in it, who have failed in their at tempts to form colonies in South America. who have searched vainly all over the world for a part of it in which they will be welcomed, should not look to the land of their forefathers. Palestine, and should not seek to repeople that land, in the hope that the power of their race will be revived as it existed in ancient times when Jerusalem

was in its glory. The idea that this restoration might be accomplished was entertained by the late Mr. LAURENCE OLIPHANT, a diplomatist, publicist, traveller, and author, a true friend of the Jewish people, a scholar who knew Palestine and its resources, and the race that once inhabited it, and its rulers, and the governmental system under which it exists. Mr. OLIPHANT was never able to carry out the Palestinian project which he devised, but even after he gave it up and came to this country he brooded over it,

and maintained that it was practicable. We are familiar with the arguments that disfavor the Jewish colonization of Palestine in this age of the world. We know that many attempts to establish Jewish colonies there have failed. We are aware that the Turkish Government has been averse to-all the colonizing projects for which its grace has been invoked. We are fully conscious of the facts that Palestine has lost many of the attractions which it formerly possessed; that much of its once fertile soil has been reduced to sterility: that the few petty old cities in it are shrivelled and poverty stricken; that the people by which it is inhabited are opposed to the incoming of a multitude of Jews; and that the administration of its affairs by the functionaries of the Turkish Government is not in accord with the desires of the pious and able Sultan of Turkey.

These things are true, yet they need not dishearten Baron DE Hinsell, who, on account of the suspension of immigration to this country, is again looking toward Palestine as a possible home for the millions of Jews of the Russian exodus.

Palestine itself yet stands, and it still has its old-time hills, valleys and plains, its brooks, rivers and lakes. The country is redeemable, and it has in some respects better prospects in these times than it has had at any other time since the fail of Jerusalem. Its climate is the same as it was when Moses started out from Egypt to occupy it. Its soil, though impoverished by ages of neglect. can be improved by modern scientific appliances. Grain and fruit can yet be grown in its fields; sheep and hoofed beasts can yet find grass in its pasture lands; fish can yet be bred in its waters; its cities can be rebuilt and made fit for merchants and all manner of workers; its trade with the seacoast and with distant countries can be revived and made far more extensive and advantageous than it was in ancient times.

Capital can work wonders in Palestine, capital that is now in Jewish hands. Were a tithe of the enormous amount of money owned by the Jews of Europe invested in Palestine, and used there with Jewish shrewdness and energy, the country might be transformed within a brief generation. A short time ago, the Jewish millionaire Baron DE HIBSCH, announced his readiness to expend \$100,000,000 in the execution of his project for the removal of the four million Jews of Russia to some other country; and he had begun to carry out that project this year by transporting 25,000 of them to the United States, when we were compelled by the approach of the cholera to put a stop to immigration. It is under these circumstances that he has once more taken up the thought of Palestine, upon which some years ago, his mind was set. Other Jewish millionaires, among whom we may name Baron EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD, Sir S. MONTEFIORE, and M. LAZAR BRODSKI, have expressed their desire to cooperate with him, and they have it in their power to furnish all the capital required for the development of the manifold resources of Palestine. At this very time capitalists are making investments there far greater than any that have ever before been made. The railroad line from Jaffa to Jerusalem, which has been built by a French company, and which will this week be open for business, is but one of several railroad enterprises in Palestine, the most important of which is perhaps the line already begun between Haifa and Damascus. The influence of the new Jaffa-Jerusalem line upon the region which it traverses, and the cities which it unites, has already been marked. Population is increasing there, and many hundreds of new houses are now building. We learn through

dences and shops are in course of construc tion outside the city walls, and that the city itself, which had but 30,000 inhabitants six years ago, has now nearly 80,000, or more than it has had at any past period since the times of Tirus.

The Turkish Government has recently adopted measures favorable to the repeopling of Palestine by the Jewish race lewish colonists can now obtain, upon easy terms, proprietary rights in those agricultural settlements that have been turned over to them, and they are at liberty to build houses upon the lots which they may be able to procure. The price of good farm ing lands in Galilee, which will soon b traversed by the Haifa-Damascus Railroad is from \$10 to \$15 per acre, and a farmhouse can be built for \$600 or \$800, while laborers who will not work very hard can be hired

for low wages. The greater number of Jews now taking up their abode in Palestine are from Russia and several millions of Russian Jews are ready to go there, in case Baron DE HIRSCH and his compatriots can find no more de

sirable place for them. A writer in the Hebrew Journal of this city gives some account of the new Palestinian movement. He says that the Jows who have been praying through the ages for the "restoration" are now trying to bring it about by natural means; that the desire of the Russian Jews for it is overwhelming; that they are raising funds for the establishment of colonies, and that the "Palestinian propaganda" is sustained by the great body of the orthodox rabbis, including Chief Rabbi Joseph of this city.

There are flow in the world more than ten million Jews, about three-quarters of whom are in Russia, Poland, the Balkan States. and Turkey. If the movement toward Palestine should get the impulse that the HIBSCH committee is able to give it, an imaginative person can conceive of the country's doubling or trebling its Jewish population before the close of our century, and of its having a larger Jewish popula tion tifty years hence than it had in abeient times, when its census ran up to three millions.

Should the restoration be accomplished all hall to the New Jerusalem!

Will He Rise to the Occasion?

The Hon. THOMAS COLLTER PLATT will preside at the Republican meeting in the Cooper Union to-morrow night. He is now engaged, we suppose, in the composition of his speech. In view of the relations of suspended rather than abandoned hostility that distinguish the political commerce between Gen. Hannison and Mr. PLAIT, the construction of a Plattesque eulogium of the Republican candidate must be a task requiring much intellectual perspiration and verbal finesse. Doubtless Mr. PLATE is fully able to grasp the situation and to shake it with power. After all, he is as earnest a HARRISON man as Gen. HARRIson is an earnest PLATT man.

Besides, there really is an aspect under which Gen. HARRISON is an interesting personage to the Tioga chieftain. After the Hon. JACOB SLOAT FASSETT had been rejected by the voters of this State, Gen. HARRISON said, or was said to say, that the New York Republicans had made a mistake in excluding national issues from their canvass. It was his opinion that there had been too much FASSETT and too little HAR-RISON in the New York campaign. This year it will be determined to the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of Gen. HARRISON how much stronger he is than the young gentleman from Heidelberg and Elmira, and whether he or Mr. PLATT was right in 1891. The thought that these great questions are to be decided in New York this year should be sufficient of itself to give a glow to Mr. PLATT's address at the Cooper Union. And when Gen. HARRISON is beaten, the agony of Mr. PLATT'S sorrow will be tempered by the reflection that his own judgment has been approved.

The Colored Men's National Protective Association, which met at Indianapolis last week, passed resolutions against the Force bill. Many other intelligent colored citizens who are not the blind slaves of the Republican party, will be likely to take the same view. Nothing could be worse for the colored citiens of the South than the passage of a Force

relations between the two races, and it might lead to a terrible war between them. For the colored citizens, as for the rest of the country, with the exception of the probable beneficiaries of the selfish and revolutionary projects of the Republican Reds, th signal defeat of the Republican party, and consequently of the Force bill, in the coming elections, will be of immeasurable bonefit.

bill. It would necessarily disturb gravely the

A letter written by that eminent lawyer. estimable gentieman, and popular New Yorker. the late James T. Beady, to the post Whittien is printed by our weekly contemporary, the Sunday Tomes. The letter has an interesting history. Mr. BEADY, who lived till the your 1860, wrote it in 1866, but through some inadvertence he never mailed it. After his death it was found among his papers by his brother-in-law, Mr. NATHANIEL JARVIS, who then sent it to the poet. It is in praise of WHITTIER'S poetry. Mr. BRADY, after saying that he was a Catholic of Irish parentage, and a Democrat who rejoiced over the abolition slavery, spoke of several pooms of Whittier which had especially affected his mind. He said he had great spiritual enjoyment in reading "Snow-Bound," the pathetic passages of which brought tears to his eyes, and in read ing the "Sycamores," full of the "odor of the brogue:"

"I can challenge all the literature of Erin to furnish one description so thoroughly Irish as your portrait of Hugh Tallear in the 'Sycamores' I think it is the nest racy and rollicking as well as truthful repre sentation of the Milesian that ever came to my notice

In closing his letter, Mr. BRADY made a conession which revealed a trait of his nature known only to his intimate friends, and never suspected by people who knew him only as the foremost criminal lawyer at the New York bar. a lawyer who was the successful counsel in as many as fifty-one capital cases. He writes this delightful sentence to Mr. WHITTIER: "I hope you will be pleased to know that a lawyer, 50

years old, and an old bachelor at that, still keeps alive in his heart the most endying fondness for poetry." How pleasant it is to be reminded, nearly s quarter of a century after our friend BRADY's death, that, all through his arduous life, the

poetic element was dominant in his stern soul! We have another account of the voracity of that notorious giutton of old Rome, the Emperor Vitellius, in a new book by the Rev. A. J. CHURCH, "Pictures of Roman Life." While looking over it we are prompted to remark that gluttony is a vice that does not exist in our country, the kind of gluttony that many of the voracious sinners of ancient times indulged in. There are plenty of people in this country who eat far too much, and, indeed, it is our opinion that the great majority of our people eat too much: let us say at least twice as much as is necessary or useful. Go into any restaurant, from DELMONICO's to a beanery, and, if you can do so without violating good manners, take notice of the amount of food that is called for by the customers you will be convinced that there is overfeeding at nearly every table, including perhaps the table which you sit at all alone. And yet our heavy caters are men of narrow diet compared with many of the old Romans. among whom was VITELAGUS, or the Baby-lonians, such as NESUCHADNEZZAR. Among

the notable Romans of the early centuries of the Christian era there were numerous glut-tons of enormous consumptive power, and it is hard to believe the accounts of their feasts that are given by historians. SENECA and other philosophers warned them, but they

took no heed of the warning. How could they hold such masses of food, and how were they able to eat for five or six hours by the dial? In the Lower Empire, also, gluttons were plentiful, and their feats of gluttony were put on record. Among the English, especially the rich English of indolent habit, there are a good many men disposed to gluttony; and there are English books which contain extraordinary stories of their power. The eminent English surgeon, Sir HENRY THOMPSON, has written a book entitled. "Food and Feeding." which contains

excellent advice about eating. Gluttony, as we have remarked, is not an American vice. We cannot recall the name of any American in all our history who stands out as a glutton.

Mr. WILLIAM MULDOON'S explanation of SULLIVAN'S recent inferiority to Corners shows the marvellous spread of science among the export trainers of men, whose methods formerly were almost wholly empirical. His view of SULLIVAN's defeat is that its cause was not the weakness of his deltoids nor the muscular sluggishness of age, but a cerebellic imperfection resulting from too fat a neck. Thereby the nervous telegraph connecting brain with muscle became so slow of communication that the action of the body followed the action of the mind too late, and hence the fists that used to fly like whirlwinds could play on Connert's cheeks no more than a harmless tattoo. If the surroundings of the SULLIVANI corebellum, then, were restored to their former condition of health, their once terrible owner would be himself again. If Prof. MULDOON can reconstruct the SULLIVAN of old, he will be as great a man as the exchampion himself, and he may make much

MRS. HARRISON NO WORSE.

The President Receives Callers and Holds the Reguine Monday Recepton.

WARRINGTON, Sept. 2tl.-There is no material change in Mrs. Harrison's condition to-day. There has been a delightful moderation in the weather since yesterday, which is favorable to the patient. Dr. Gardner, before concluding his morning visit to the White House, gave the President a very encouraging report from the sick room, which appeared to have a cheerful effect upon all the occupants of the mansion. The President thereupon announced that he would enter upon his executive duties as usual, and also hold his regular Monday afternoon reception in the East Room. The first official caller was the Secretary of State, J. W. Foster. He remained with the President fully an hour. At about 10 o'clock Attorney-General Miller called, and later in the day two or three other official callers were received in the private office. In the mean time a throng of casual visitors were passing through the down-stairs apartments, while a force of workmen were removing the G. A. R. decorations from the building.

It became generally known that the President would hold a public reception at 1 o'clock. and at that hour several hundred persons assembled in the East Room to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate. There was a troubled look upon the President's face when he entered the room, for he realized that a trying hand-shaking ordeal was before him. He irred to look pleased as the visitors pushed and struggled to reach him, in spite of the efforts of the ushers to prevent crowding. At length the ushers joined hands and formed a bedy guard around the President and admonished the people to approach him single file, assuring them that there was no occasion for hurryling. Some of the visitors announced their names as they took the President's hand, while others tried to slip their cards into his hand. It was not unjil a G. A. R. veteran whispered in the President's hand, while others tried to slip their cards into his hand. It was not unjil a G. A. R. veteran whispered in the President's ear: "West Virginia's for Harrison." that a perceptible smile passed over his face. The les being thus broken, almost every one of the veterans who came forward had something cheerful to say as they took the President's hand. There were several veterans who announced that they had voted for "Grandfather William Henry Harrison." and in return they received a friendly smile and an extra pressure of the President's hand. Altogether the reception was not disagreeable to the President, for during the twenty minutes he was engaged in handshaking he received assurances from enthusiastic veterans that West Virginia. Nebraska. New York, Massachuseits, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois are for Harrison. He even permitted an old soldier to stop and talk with him on a matter of business at the conclusion of the reception. Unless there is a change for the worse in Mrs. Harrison's condition, the first regular Cabinet meeting during the past seven weeks will be held to-norrow. All the inembers of the Cabinet are and at that hour several hundred persons assembled in the East Room to pay their respects of the Cabinet have not seen each other sin their vacation ended.

TO A DEMOCRAT OF SYRACUSE Mr. Cleveland Expresses His Acknowledge ments and Hopes.

BUFZARD's BAY, Mass., Sept. 10, 1892. j John D. O'Herin, Lep. Syracuse, N. I. My Dran Sin: I desire to return my thanks for the ourteous invitation I have received to attend the gathering to be held under the auspices of the James K. McGuire Democratic Association on the 23st inst. regret that my occupations and engagements here are such as to oblige me to decime your invitation, though should be very glad to be present if possible. Your organization in adopting the name of Mr. Mc Guire has identified its work with the efforts and en-thusiasm of a young Democrat who has done himself great honor and the part; great service in his labor for the cause of good government. Certainly his example about be an inceptive to every member of the club which bears his name to be constant and diligent in Democratic endeavor; and I cannot but think the with such an incentive and with such an example the work of your club will largely influence the result in Sovember next. Hoping that a splendid Democratic victory may give

cause for rejoicing to all those who are united in Dem-ocratic effort, I am, very truly yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND. Governor Flower an Example to Europe.

From the Saturday Review.

The attitude of Governor Flower in the Fire Island affair has been "an example to Europe" at least as worthy of imitation as that conduct of the Dutch on pay day which moved Capt. Daigetty to enthusiasing

If gives, in fact, all the duty of modern governing mean in a nutshell—not to care a — for votes, and to put lown lawbreakers-it is really nearly all the law and all the prophets. As long as the United States can proovernor Flowers they may escape suffering from their Judge Barnards.

The Tune of "America."

To our Eneron or Tax Sun-No. The tune of "God Save the Queen." or "America," as we use it, is a minerable arrangement of musical sounds, and should be condemned by every sensible American.

The English used it before they knew as much of America as we now know of Mars. Let them keep it and sing the plocy it contains, if it pleases them. W.

can do better. The "Star-Spangied Banner" is good enough for Americans who are Americans and not Auglo-manuses. "Annie Laurie," first and foremost; Angle manue." "Annie Laurie," first and foremost; "Andie Laurie," first and foremost; "Andie Laurie," first and foremost; "Andie Laurie," er even "The first Left Behind Mc," are as far ahead of "God save the Queen" as the Freedent is ahead of me, to say nothing of musical ment: "tool save," and so on, would never have lived long snough to have been born had it not been for the words fitted to it taking the eyes of raidd royalists as something they wanted, and as anything was better than nothing, this idiotic air and worse words has been and is, drummed into children in that magnificent mud puddle, oreat Britain.

wanted, and ar and worse words has been, and is, drummed into children in that insgnilleent mid puddle, Great Britain.

This Sex speaks very confidently as to the way we have taken British sirs and Americanized them. Now how many people know them compared with the people who know and sing such sweet, soul inspiring tunes as "Annie laure" and "Aniel Laure yene". This "Ged saving" song is the dailest or all fluitsh songs. We might be excused for adopting some of their navai airs for Uncle Sam and Broher Jonathan to sing, but you can take this divine salvation song and wrap star-paniels banners round it, puster and poulties it with declarations and constitutions, weaver in Politiery with The Sire stiting on his jugular, and even then it would not be any more a howling success than now.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 24.

The Bore Collection in New York. The examples of Gustave Doré's work with the pencil, which have been long on exhibi tion in London, have been removed to this city, and will be exhibited at the Carnegie Rusic Hall, at Fifty-aeventh aircet and seventh avenue, beginning on Oct. 3. The exhibition will include the entire English collection of thirty-sight pictures, and will form the largest display of Dore's work ever seen in New York. TORPEDO BOAT NO. S.

She Will Soon Be Lannehed on the Missisotppt at Dubuque.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.-Another novelty in the construction of our steel navy will very soon be furnished by the launch of a mate to the Cushing at the Iowa Iron Works. This is the first of the new vessels built in interior waters, and its successful completion ought to open the eyes of Congressmen in the Mississippi Valley to the fact that their constituents and neighbors may have a local as well as a national interest in naval construction and seaboard defence. Of this little craft Secre tary Tracy has said that it "represents a neand important step in the development of the resources of this country for purposes of naval shipbuilding. Hitherto this work has been done almost wholly on the Atlantic and Pacific scaboards. Many rolling mills and shops in the interior, especially in Pennsylvania, Onic and Illinois, have performed a share of the work, but the shinbuilding has been done or the coast. The construction of a torpedo boat on the upper Mississippi, however, opens up great possibilities for development in this direction in the heart of the country."

launch of Torpedo Boat No. 2 before the next session of Congress will enforce this lesson.

The act of June 30, 1800, authorized the construction of a steel torpedo boat, to cost, for hult and machinery, not more than \$125,000, and to have a guaranteed speed of 24 knots. The advance made in this latter respect is shown by the fact that the speed required of the Cushing was only 22 knots. On her trial trip she actually developed about 22 knots. Had she exceeded 23 knots, she

required of the Cushing was only 22 knots. On her trial trip she actually developed about 22½ knots. Had she exceeded 23 knots, she would have had a honus of \$1,500 per quarter knot for such excess, but she earned no premium. Torpede Boat No. 2 is liable to rejection should she make less than 23 knots, so that the gain is apparent. It should be said, however, that a higher price is paid for No. 2 than for the Cushing, and that the latter has made fast runs since her thal trip.

The new boat is a little larger than the Cushing, but does not draw as much water. The Cushing has a length on load water line of 1384 feet, a breadth of 14 feet 10 inches, and a mean draught of 504 feet, giving her a displacement of 110 tons. The new boat has a length of 150 feet, a breadth of 15½, and if normal draught amidships of 4½, with a displacement of 120 tons. She has 1,800 maximum horse power, against the Cushing a 1,720. Each has twin screw, vertical quadruple expansion engines. Each exrise three torpedotubes, those of the Dubuque beat loing 18-inch Whitehends, and the latter also has four 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, while the Cushing has three. The new boat is \$113,500, while that of the Cushing was \$82,750.

In Torpede Boat No. 2, special attention has been given to the quarters for the officers and meh, on the theory as Chief Constructor Wilson purs it, that "the radius of action of these vessels is limited rather by the endurance of the crew rather than by the amount of coal carried in the bunkers." Hence two staterooms are provided for the officers and a large room extending the entire breadth of the hoat and containing four bunks for the petry officers, while the crew's quarters are twelve bunks and swinging space for four hammocks. The new boat, heavy stringer plates. The intercostal keel is used to connect thoroughly and rigidity the outer keel plates to the inner flat keelson, so guarding against the tripping of the floors and reducing the vibration caused by the use of an intercostal vertical keel and broad, heavy st

seen by the follow Tracy's last report:

seen by the following words of Secretary Tracy's instreport:

It should be our policy in the building of our navy to create, as far as possible, an equal distribution of benefits, and to promote manufacturing industries and the employment of workingment a list interest of the country. The interior has also a distinct advantage over the coast, in that it is far removed from any one of the private and public, would be peculiarly uninerable. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the torpede boat is only a beginning of naval construction in the interior. Not only this type of vessel, but all the smaller craft of the new navy including torpede cruisers and particularly the light-draught vessels intended for acrivice on the Asiatic station, should be made the subject of competition by the numerous shops that are to be found in the valley of the Mississippi and the Ohr. There is no reason why facilities for such work should be not be found or created at Pittsburgh, Cheinant, Louisville, 8t, Louis, New Orleans, and other manufacturing points; and every establishment that acquires the plant for building a naval vessel in these waters makes a distinct and important addition to the naval resources of the country.

sacon, where she is to be delivered, she should have not only a triumphal, but in some sense a missionary tour. The West will be proud of her as a specimen of its handlwork, and on-lookers will find a new interest in the building up of the navy.

Seized as Smuggled Good-,

Five silver watches, seven silver chains a gold bracelet, five gold necklaces, twenty-three brooches, two hairpins, three scarf pins, thirty-five pairs of sleeve buttons, a watch charm. and a pearl spoon were seized on the person o a cabin passenger who came ashore vestorday from the steamship Augusta Victoria. A lot of pearl buttons were found in his trunk. A woman from the cabin of La Touraine brought ashore a trunk filled with silk dresses and other goods, very ingeniously fixed up to pass as personal wearing apparel already in use. Some of the dresses were from Worth, old, worn dress shields had been tacked in the dresses, wern lace on other goods, and labels bearing the names of New York makers fastened to the various articles. The goods were taken to the seizure room.

The Stnats-Zeltung Strike. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Typographical Union No. 7 of German compositors have declared the strike against the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung off. and nine union men have accepted vacancies. Will you, as a favor to us, notice this in your next issue and explain that the strike was not caused by a question of wages, as the Statis-Zeitung has always and does now pay more than the union scale. The union ordered the strike because the Statis-Zeitung declined to discharge ten compositors whose average time of employment

on the paper was twenty-five years, a quarter of a century, and who had refused to join the of a century, and who had refused to join the union.

This position was in accordance with the principle (from which he never deviated) of air. Oswald Ottendorfer, the editor and proprietor, who has always refused to interfere with his employees private affairs, and has always left the question of joining or not joining a union cutriety with the men themselves, and considered that it would be an unwarrantable interference with their liberty to compethem to join a union or leave one. He has always regarded the whole question of joining aumion to be a matter which each employee of the Staats-Zeitung must decide for himself, and a matter in which he as an employer had no more right to interfere than he would have to interfere with their religion or politics. Respectfully yours.

New York, Sept. 20.

New York, Sept. 20. The Nineteenth Century Cinb Is Alive

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Lace notice Firemen's Magazine's story about Mr. Andrew Carnegie's profession of religion is, of course, a stupid and ridiculous falsehood. But why should THE SUN write of the Nineteenth Century Club as an institution of the past? The Bun's news columns contained last winter reports of the regular meetings of the club, of which Mr. Carnegle is still an ac-

the cub, of which said the member.

The Nineteenth Century Club is very much alive, and will, next month, rosume its soulful alive, and will, next month own and unknowable. Very truly,

WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

238 Sixth avenue, Sept. 25.

Ta-ra-ra Boom-Its Origin More Auctent Than Supposed.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: From time to time I have read articles about the origin of Tara-ra Boomle-ay. Now, if the matter is worth getting right, I rill set you on the right track.

Tara-ra Boom-de-ray is the way it was originally then I heard it over ten years ago in St. Louis. It was when I heard it over ten years ago in St. Louis. It was written and arranged by a notorious negro woman known then and now as "Babe Connor," and known to every drummer, actor, man about town, and rounder to every drummer, actor, man about town, and rounder to every drummer, actor, man about town, and rounder the life reserved to the life reserved to the latter of the dances and hear the singing of her this, all of whom were quadroons and exceptionally good noting. Since were quadroons and exceptionally good noting, since herself, a black, shoft, dumpy woman, to stick a bartons worke, singing the words of far at This may perhaps modify the desire of society women to axed in this song. SUNBEAMS.

-A professional billiard expert of this town prophe sies that two-ball billiards will be the great professional game within the next few years. Few amateurs have any skill in this game, and it appears rather a dull thing at first sight merely to his the object hall twee with the one ball at a single shot, but those who really know the game are able to produce some surprising effects with its simple elements. —Watts street has an unusual number of fine od

brass knockers, some of them barbarically encrusted with paint, but others manifestly prized by the occu-pants of the houses which these interesting relics or ma-ment. One, as fine an example of the kind as can be found in New York, is an urn, with conventional flower shapes at top and bottom, and uncommonly beautiful curves and swells in various parts.

—There is a fascinating and deceptive vists of a

morning through the open hall door of a MacDongal street tenement. At first glance the passer by believes that he has caught a glimpee of a sunny, smooth-shaven lawn extending far through the interior of the shabby block and aloping westward. Closer inspection, however, abows that the apparent lawn is a yellow wall tinged with the green of lichens. The illustron is he more complete when the made simlight of the yellow bricks is supplemented in the foreground with genuine sunlight.

—The modern souvenir spoon, which has become a

ourden and almost a nuisance, doubtless owes its origin to the swill existent Apostles' spoons, which in sets of twolve or less were a common Christmas will in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Really antique Apostles' spoons are usually in silver git. The mode in souvenir speen is often far more elaborate than its antique progenitor, for silver has an greatly cheapened in two centuries that to make speams of ordinary weight really valuable the silversmith must ret a vasi deal of skilled inbor into his products.

-The geographical name Brazil has been migratory in space and singularly changeable in form. An early geographer lays it down not only on the eastern const of North America, but also gives it as the name is and between "Ir anda" and the loss of Nats. A map or 1508 calls by that name an island southwast of me Gulf of St. Lawrence. A may of 1542 sets down an is and near the Cape Verde group, and calls it n-Other maps give the name of Brazil to an island some what east of "Nova Francia," and a group of islands southwest of Ireland. As to the spaling of the na as. it appears as Brazil, Bresille, Printle, Brasi, Pressity, and in helf a dozen other forms.

—It was the volcano of Awa that destroyed hundreds of people in the island of Great Sang. be one

of its terrific outbursts recently. After the good eruption of Awu in 1711 a large lake formed in the crater, and natives of the official class were permitted, once in three or four months, to visit the crater for the purpose of testing the water. If the water were between the countries an empire was expected. In 1850 the waters of the lake began to boll, burst their banks, and rush down the mountain. Many of the people, taking warning from the increase ing temperature of the water, escaped, but hundreds were killed. According to despatches which have reached The Harne, about 2,000 people fell victims to the latest cruption. Most of the victims were Main; -, about 12,000 of whom live on the island.

-Farming in South Africa must be a delightfully new toral occupation from the glimpse of its pleasures and pastimes afforded in a report of the wild animals destroyed by the farmers clubs and associations in Cape Colony during the year ended on March 31, 1802. In lynxes, jackals, babeons, ratels, porcapines, and with cats and also cultures and several other hods "that destroy lambs." These animals and birds were either shot or poisoned with strychnine. The Case farmers used to be most bothered by hyenne, which went around in small companies and played have vith the cattle and sheep. But they found that the byenes would est earrion, so carcases, unded with strychia no were left around casually and the byenns have a ferry disappeared.

-A fearless humming bir I has been breakfasting all ummer upon the aweets hid len within the depths of many nasturthums abloom on the veranda of a house just beyond the city limits, in Westchester county. His antics were watched on several mornings by the family breakfusting on the porch, and mady a cheap camera was brought to bear upon him three or four times at distances varying from two and a half to say feet, as he hovered over the dowers, or held by a petul with one foot, hung head down vard, and gained at the buman lookers on. Cariously enough the pictures when developed showed no sign of the humaning hird save his shadow outlined with perfect distinctness upon the floor of the proch. Bely and bull were there, but the whizzing wings had baffled even instantances. ph tography, and they appeared in the shadow as only a dense must.

-The knitted woulden awaster worn by athletes and

others who must guard against sudd a cool when warm with exercise, is the almost exact country art of the outer garment worn by Dutch fishermen on the coast of Holland. These garments are knitted by thrifty housewives at home while the men arrat sea; are made of the best wool and are reenforced by a special stitch at the elbow, wrist, and neck. An Ameriean, who had one knitted for him by a Dutch deberman's wife, was astonished at the charge of \$2-less than half what he would have had to pay for an in-ferior garment in a shop here or abroad. The peasant women of Holland, like those of most other European countries, are tireless guitters, and it is easy to under-stand how they accomplish so much with the needle when one notes in the foreign quarters of New York that no other occupation seems to interfere with the incidental avocation of knitting. This is especially true of the Italian wom nust spend a large part of their waking hours plaing

-Splittan county, where wild and may be are unpreserved, has an extraordinary story of a Brooklyn sportsman, who found himself at the eige of a trout hole literally swarming with lish when he was unprovided with tackle. He gave a despairing stance at the fish and was about to pass on, when a most unsportsmanlike idea came into his hoad, and the nex moment he yielded to the tempation. The stream was narrow and the sportsman was broad, so taking of his trousers he fied the legs into sacks, and going to the narrowest part of the trout hole down sir am. he weighed down the waisthand with atones and proposit ide the natural entrance to the trousers with stool sticks. Then wating into the stream above the hish, he had the satisfaction of driving the whole shoot into the gaping mouth of his netted garments. Approachng cantiously he snatched the trousers from the water and laid their writhing limbs upon the bank. Ittduct was most unspersanantike, but those who its the treat overlooked this little matter of technique. -Antiquarious in Great Britain are trying to had our

what has become of a peculiar mass of grantle, with a singular traditional history, which until recently was shown as one of the sights of Cornwall. It was altunded at Heiston, and was known as Hell's Stone, and from it the town derived its name. Cornwall is full of tegends of fairies and cives and goldina, as well as of King Arthur and his Round Table knights, and many of its people sincerely believe in fairles to day. The story about Hell's Stone is that it once blocked the enfrince to Hades, and that the devil took it into his head to carry the stone with him day. on one of his frequent progresses through and over Cornwall. On this midnight journey his Majesty met St. Michael, and a ferce combat took place. The devil was badly licked, and in his haste to get away he threw down the big stone or he fired it at the archangel; the le gends differ slightly on this point. It fell in the apot where the quaint town of lielston now stands, and thus the town got its name. The stone became enclosed in the grounds of a hotel, and now the Belaton people allegethat vandals have broken it up and used it for build-

ng. Cornwall chains to have footprints and finger

marks of the devil, and lots of relies of more sain -There is gloom and desolation among the hello girls in all the telephone offices throughout the kingdom of Beiglum. They are greatly, and quite naturally, dis-turbed and oppressed by a Chuese civil service exam-mation bogie which their new employer, the State, is shaking at them. The newspapers are trying to on sole them, and the Magwamp press a talking of the elevation of the public service, but the operation of the Chinese mill promises to be as unfair as it is ridiculous. All the telephones in Belgium were recently acquired by the Government, but with the understanding that ill the employees would be re-ngaged after Der Wi next, when their present contract expires. The operators are now informed that they will have to undergo an examination at the reengagement, and a failure to nass means a loss of place. The girls naturally supposed the examination would simply be on matters concerned with the proper performance of the work required of them in the manipulation of the telephonic apparatus, and were not a bit afraid, being all well skilled in the work for which they are engaged and paid. But the official programme of the exam-inations recently arrived at the telephone of-fices and created consternation. A thousand things will be required from telephone opera-tors under State centrel which were not consid-ered at all necessary by private companies, which have operated the systems with perfect success. In addition to the two national languages. Franch and Flemish, a thorough knowledge of German and English will be obligatory on the hello girls. They must be well up in geography, and submit a complete drawing of the map of Europe. Many other conditions of similar nature are to be imposed. And with all this salaries are to be largely reduced, in some cases 83 per cent. While it is conceded that it would be advantageous to have one or two operators in the large central offices possessing a knowledge of the feur languages, it is considered abund and oppressive that all operators should be required to know them. It is salar by should be required to know them. It is stated by the

odependence Beigs that many women who have been connected with the telephone service for from ten to connected with the screpulous service for from the fifteen years will be compelled to seek other employment after Dec. 21. Dozens of younger women will have to go, too, fee it is impossible to learn German and English in three mouths and answer "heltos" all day too. The paper quoted says that the Munistry "is being heartily furread," and that efforts are being made to have the examination requirements sensibly modified.